I: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

538 for their diverſion in all their entertainments. They ſometimes
522 ſmoke tobacco, and tell ſtories; all which merriments are generally in the night time. They have alſo profeſſed buffoons or jeſters; but their wit is intolerably indecent and obſcene.

CHAP. XV.

Of their FRIENDSHIP, *and* HOSPITALITY

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211 WHEN any one of this country ſeeks the friendſhip of another he invites him to his hut, and for his entertainment dreſſes as much of his beſt victuals as might ſerve ten people. As ſoon as the ſtranger comes into the hut, which is made very hot for his reception, both he and the landlord ſtrip themſelves naked: then the latter ſets before his gueſt great plenty of victuals; and while he is eating it the hoſt throws water upon red-hot ſtones, 'till he makes the hut inſupportably hot. The ſtranger endeavours all he can to bear this exceſſive heat, and to eat up all the victuals that were dreſſed; and the landlord endeavours to oblige his friend to complain of the heat, and to beg to be excuſed from eating all up. It is reckoned a diſhonour to the landlord, and a mark of niggardlineſs, if he ſhould be able to accompliſh this. He himſelf eats nothing during the whole time, and is allowed to go out of the hut; but the ſtranger is not ſuffered to ſtir 'till he acknowledges himſelf overcome. At theſe feaſts they over-eat themſelves ſo much, that for three days they cannot bear the
574 ſight of victuals, and are ſcarce able to move, from repletion.
576 When the ſtranger is gorged, and can no longer endure the
431 heat, he purchaſes his diſmiſſion with preſents of dogs, cloaths,

or

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

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According to Krasheninnikoff the ancient Kamchadal had still another kind of summer dwelling, the superterrene grass lodge called bashabash. Unfortunately he does not state its shape—whether it was of a conical or hemispherical type. The bashabash was put up at the fishing places near the dwellings on piles and served chiefly as a place for cooking, which could not be done on the wooden platforms of the pile-dwellings.

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White clay, pieces of which were found in some of the excavations, was eaten by the Kamchadal, according to Krasheninnikoff (II, p. 180), as a remedy for diarrhœa. Bogoras relates (*The Chukchee*, p. 200) that the reindeer Chukchee, the Koryak and Lamut in Kamchatka, occasionally use as food a kind of white clay called by them nute-ecen (earth-fat). The Kamchadal called the white clay "earth sour cream." Sternberg tells (*The Gilyak*, p. 17) of a Gilyak favorite dish for treating guests, called moss, which consists of a mixture of the gluey broth of fish skins, seal's fat, berries, rice, and sometimes of minced dried fish, to which the solution of white clay is added.

It must be noted that the use of some kinds of clay as food is not limited to Siberia alone. The eating of edible clay has been observed among certain Guiana Indians,[1] Carib and Antillean islanders,[2] and among the people of Georgia and the Carolinas.[3] Deniker refers to many other places where the habit of eating certain earthy substances—kaolin, clay, limestone—has been observed. He calls this habit *Geophagy* and explains it by the need of supplying the needed mineral substances (calcareous or alkaline salts).[4]

[1] W. E. Roth, *An Introductory Study of the Arts, Craft and Customs of the Guiana Indians*, Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1924).

[2] William Sheldon, *Brief Account of the Caribs who Inhabited the Antilles*, Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, I, 1820, pp. 305–435).

[3] Charlotte D. Gower, *The Northern and Southern Affiliations of Antillean Culture*, Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, Number 35, 1927, p. 29.

[4] J. Deniker, *The Races of Man*, London, 1900, p. 145.

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

224 foxes, otters, beavers, ſables, hares*, &c.
261 but they have not the ſame dangers to encounter; ſometimes they make uſe of ſnares, conſtructed of wood or iron, leſs than thoſe which are ſet for bears, and reſembling in their ſimplicity our pitfalls; no other attention is neceſſary than that of viſiting them from time to time. The Kamtſchadales ſometimes lie in ambuſh, armed in the manner I have deſcribed; and the only hardſhip they experience reſults from their proviſion being exhauſted in conſequence of the long duration of their chace. They frequently ſubmit to ſuffer hunger for many days together, rather than quit their ſtations till they have obtained the end of their purſuit; but they amply repay themſelves for this faſting, by immediately devouring the fleſh of the animals †, and by the plea-

* Theſe animals are all deſcribed in Cook's voyage.

262. † The fleſh of bears, argali, and rain-deer, is conſidered by them as very wholeſome, the laſt particularly; I frequently feaſted upon it.

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